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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			SHAW, PELING ANDY	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2144	

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/926,221	BJORKNER ET AL.
	Examiner Peling A. Shaw	Art Unit 2144

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 December 2004.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 31-60 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 31-60 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 15 January 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02/14/2002.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The application was amended on 01/15/2002 with claims 1-30 cancelled and 31-60 added as new claims. A revised ABSTRACT was also amended. After a preliminary examination on the added claims and ABSTRACT, it was determined that no new matter was added. The claims 31-60 are examined against prior arts in the sections to come.

Priority

2. This application is a 371 of PCT/SE00/00560 03/22/2000 with a priority SWEDEN 9901121-5 03/26/1999. The filing date is 01/15/2002.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 31, 33-37 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Tang et al. (US 5793365 A), hereinafter referred as Tang.

a. Regarding claim 31, Tang disclosed an arrangement at an open computer network wherein communication possibilities are created between persons or agents, who

request access to a same information, or to amounts of related information in form of, for instance, a same storing place, a same specialty, a same author, or a same publisher, the information or amount of information may have which ever storing place, owner, author and publisher in the open network that suits (Fig. 1-5; column 8, line 57-column 9, line 62).

- b. Regarding claim 33, Tang disclosed an arrangement as claimed in claim 31, wherein said communication possibilities include direct communication (column 14, line 40-50).
- c. Regarding claim 34, Tang disclosed an arrangement as claimed in claim 33, wherein said direct communication can be written or oral dialogue in real time (column 14, line 40-50).
- d. Regarding claim 35, Tang disclosed an arrangement as claimed in claim 31, wherein said communication possibilities include virtual meetings (column 14, line 40-58).
- e. Regarding claim 36, Tang disclosed an arrangement as claimed in claim 35, wherein said communication possibilities include functions to make files accessible to all participants in said virtual meeting (column 2, line 61-column 3, line 9).
- f. Regarding claim 37, Tang disclosed an arrangement as claimed in claim 31, wherein said communication possibilities include distribution of address information to, and a picture of, said persons, and address information and a picture related to said agents (column 5, line 20-24; column 10, line 51-column 11, line 3).
- g. Regarding claim 44, Tang disclosed an arrangement as claimed in claim 31, wherein necessary resources for the user's terminal working place, in addition to standard

applications to create access to information, can be loaded by the open computer network and be installed at the terminal working place (column 2, line 61-column 3, line 29; column 8, line 57-column 9, line 62).

Tang disclosed all limitations of claims 31, 33-37 and 44. Claims 31, 33-37 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a).

4. Claims 47-48, 50 and 54-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by England (US 6144991 A), hereinafter referred as England.

- a. Regarding claim 47, England disclosed a method to create, in an open computer network, virtual meetings between persons or others playing a part, for instance agents, who have an interest in common, who visit websites, included in a number of websites, which persons with a common interest are expected to visit, wherein said meetings are established without activating measures needed to be taken by any of the participants in the meeting (abstract; column 5, line 9-65; column 10, line 65-column 11, line 2; column 14, line 15-28).
- b. Regarding claim 48, England disclosed a method as claimed in patent claim 47, wherein said meetings are established independent of the place of the participants of the meeting or address in the network (abstract; column 5, line 9-65; column 10, line 65-column 11, line 2; column 14, line 15-28).
- c. Regarding claim 50, England disclosed a method as claimed in patent claim 47, wherein the participants of said meeting are given information about the address of other participants, for instance e-mail address and current IP-address (column 20, line 4-20).

- d. Regarding claim 54, England disclosed a method as claimed in patent claim 47, wherein said open computer network is Internet or other network, for instance an intranet, which utilizes the same technology as Internet (column 18, line 36-43; column 33, line 45-64).
- e. Regarding claim 55, England disclosed a method as claimed in patent claim 54, wherein client software, which is utilized in addition to a web crawler to utilize the invention, is loaded to the user terminal from a management system (column 30, line 35-column 31, line 23).
- f. Regarding claim 56, England disclosed a method as claimed in patent claim 54, wherein said meetings: are prepared or not prepared; are established between visitors to web pages that are located within the same world, where a world is an amount of web pages that persons who have interests in common can be expected to visit (abstract; column 5, line 9-65; column 10, line 65-column 11, line 2; column 14, line 15-28).
- g. Regarding claim 57, England disclosed a method as claimed in patent claim 56, wherein modifications of web pages within the world, or of web servers from where said web pages are loaded to establish meetings, are not needed (abstract; column 5, line 9-65; column 10, line 65-column 11, line 2; column 14, line 15-28).
- h. Regarding claim 58, England disclosed a method as claimed in patent claim 56, wherein web pages within a same world are located to a same server, to a same node, deal with a same specialty, have a same authors, have a same publishers, or belong to a same organization (column 14, line 1-63).

- i. Regarding claim 59, England disclosed a method as claimed in patent claim 54, wherein a support staff, or selling staff, of a company have a possibility to see who is visiting the web site of the company and to communicate directly with these visitors (column 14, line 1-63).
- j. Regarding claim 60, England disclosed a method as claimed in patent claim 54, wherein the current IP-address of each participant of the meeting is utilized to establish communication between the participants of the meeting (column 20, line 4-20).

England disclosed all limitations of claims 47-48, 50 and 54-60. Claims 47-48, 50 and 54-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 32, 38-43 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tang et al. (US 5793365 A), hereinafter referred as Tang as applied to claim 31 above, and further in view of England (US 6144991 A), hereinafter referred as England.

- a. Tang shows (claim 31) an arrangement at an open computer network wherein communication possibilities are created between persons or agents, who request access to a same information, or to amounts of related information in form of, for

instance, a same storing place, a same specialty, a same author, or a same publisher, the information or amount of information may have which ever storing place, owner, author and publisher in the open network that suits (Fig. 1-5; column 8, line 57-column 9, line 62). Tang does not show (claim 32) wherein prepared and not prepared meetings are possible to establish on any website where the persons or agents do not need to search for a special or special meeting places, such as chatrooms.

- b. England shows (claim 32) wherein prepared and not prepared meetings are possible to establish on any website where the persons or agents do not need to search for a special or special meeting places, such as chatrooms (abstract; column 5, line 9-65; column 10, line 65-column 11, line 2; column 14, line 15-28) in an analogous art for the purpose of managing interactions between users in a browser-based telecommunications network.
- c. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Tang's functions of interactive discussion window with England's functions of browser-based client interactive system.
- d. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine web based user interface with an interactive discussion window functions per England and Tang's teaching.
- e. Regarding claim 38, England shows wherein said open computer network is Internet or other network, for instance an intranet, which utilizes the same technology as Internet, and said access to information and amounts of information include visits to

at least one web page (abstract; column 5, line 9-65; column 10, line 65-column 11, line 2; column 14, line 15-28; column 33, line 45-64).

- f. Regarding claim 39, England shows wherein said communication possibilities are created between visitors to a same web page, or to a web page that is included in an identified amount of web pages (abstract; column 5, line 9-65; column 10, line 65-column 11, line 2; column 14, line 15-28; column 33, line 45-64).
- g. Regarding claim 40, England shows wherein said identified amounts of web pages address persons who have a common interest, by the web pages within a same amount being, for instance, at a same server, at a same group of servers, dealing with the same specialty, belonging to a same organization, or having a same publisher, author, or constructor (column 14, line 1-63).
- h. Regarding claim 41, England shows wherein said communication possibilities are allowed on just any web page (abstract; column 5, line 9-65; column 10, line 65-column 11, line 2; column 14, line 15-28; column 33, line 45-64).
- i. Regarding claim 42, England shows wherein the user's current IP-address is utilized to establish communication (column 20, line 4-20).
- j. Regarding claim 43, England shows including the following parts: client program/additions to a program, which can be loaded to the user's terminal (column 30, line 35-column 31, line 23); central management functions, which manage the arrangement and that communicate with users (column 26, line 20-27); a database, which stores information about users and information regarding appointment of said identified amounts of web pages (column 28, line 52-60).

k. Regarding claim 46, Tang shows wherein said virtual meetings give possibility to: chatting (column 8, line 57-column 9, line 62), communication of files (column 8, line 57-column 9, line 62), management of files in common (column 8, line 57-column 9, line 62), access rights to communicated files and files in common (column 8, line 57-column 9, line 62), access to address information of the participants in the meeting (column 10, line 51-column 11, line 3), and showing of pictures of participants of the meeting (column 5, line 20-24).

Together Tang and England disclosed all limitations of claims 32, 38-43 and 46. Claims 32, 38-43 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claim 45 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tang et al. (US 5793365 A), hereinafter referred as Tang as applied to claim 31 above, and further in view of Kakuta et al. (US 6714965 B2), hereinafter referred as Kakuta.

1. Tang shows an arrangement at an open computer network wherein communication possibilities are created between persons or agents, who request access to a same information, or to amounts of related information in form of, for instance, a same storing place, a same specialty, a same author, or a same publisher, the information or amount of information may have which ever storing place, owner, author and publisher in the open network that suits (Fig. 1-5; column 8, line 57-column 9, line 62). Tang does not show wherein users can register the following information; a picture of the user; identity information such as name and organizational affiliation; address information, such as address to establish communication, telephone numbers, e-mail address; and biographical data.

- m. Kakuta shows wherein users can register the following information; a picture of the user (column 8, line 22-29); identity information such as name and organizational affiliation (column 8, line 22-29); address information, such as address to establish communication, telephone numbers, e-mail address (column 8, line 22-29); and biographical data (column 8, line 22-29; column 13, line 39-42) in an analogous art for the purpose of group contacting system, and recording medium for storing computer instructions for executing operations of the contact system.
- n. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Tang's functions of interactive discussion window with Kakuta's functions of group contacting system.
- o. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use a contacting system in establishing group communication per Kakuta's teaching.

Together Tang and Kakuta disclosed all limitations of claim 45. Claim 45 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

7. Claims 49 and 51-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over England (US 6144991 A), hereinafter referred as England as applied to claim 47 above, and further in view of Tang et al. (US 5793365 A), hereinafter referred as Tang.

- p. England shows (claim 47) a method to create, in an open computer network, virtual meetings between persons or others playing a part, for instance agents, who have an interest in common, who visit websites, included in a number of websites, which persons with a common interest are expected to visit, wherein said meetings are

established without activating measures needed to be taken by any of the participants in the meeting (abstract; column 5, line 9-65; column 10, line 65-column 11, line 2; column 14, line 15-28). England does not show (claim 49) wherein the participants of said meeting are given information about the identities of other participants, for instance in form of name, organizational affiliation and stored picture or direct transmission of moving picture.

- q. Tang shows (claim 49) wherein the participants of said meeting are given information about the identities of other participants, for instance in form of name, organizational affiliation and stored picture or direct transmission of moving picture (column 5, line 20-24; column 10, line 51-column 11, line 3) in an analogous art for the purpose of providing a computer user interface enabling access to distributed workgroup members.
- r. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify England's functions of managing interactions between users in a browser-based telecommunications network with Tang's functions of user's personal information.
- s. The modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to identify a user's personal information in an interactive discussion window application per Tan's teaching.
- t. Regarding claim 51, Tang shows wherein the participants of said meeting can carry on conversation, for instance written or oral conversation (column 14, line 40-50).

- u. Regarding claim 52, Tang shows wherein files can be opened for the participants at said meeting (column 2, line 61-column 3, line 9).
- v. Regarding claim 53, Tang shows wherein participants of said meeting can make files and documents accessible to other participants at said meeting (column 2, line 61-column 3, line 9).

Together England and Tang disclosed all limitations of claims 49 and 51-53. Claims 49 and 51-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Remarks

8. The following pertaining arts are discovered and not used in this office action. Office reserves the right to use these arts in later actions.

- a. Busey et al. (US 5764916 A) Method and apparatus for real time communication over a computer network
- b. Colyer et al. (US 6151621 A) Personal conferencing system
- c. Liang et al. (US 6766355 B2) Method and apparatus for implementing multi-user grouping nodes in a multimedia player
- d. SHEM-TOV et al. (WO 99/03034) SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR GENERATING A CHAT ROOM OVER A COMPUTER NETWORK

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Refer to the enclosed PTO-892 for details.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peling A. Shaw whose telephone number is (571) 272-7968. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 - 4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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